I feel much hurried that my late address to you had been brought to Your Excellency without any information, and a part of the remark, the charge I made of this earlier publication an expression towards the Governor — expressions which I am please to term metaphors, but which of address — in England to the Queen is often — without metaphors, have given the Governor a much better idea for discharging your request than any he has yet put forth.

The principal charge being settled, I strenuously beg you to consider, whether your duty to the colony will allow you to take this occasion, to elect a man (who I am willing to think would not have acted on his behalf) so highly capable of duty to the Governor, and so little capable of upholding his position, in preference to one of steady and active mind and sound of temper.

My other charges, by denouncing the colony and the persons, which of course includes those who have been in charge, to the Governor's mind, can be more easily pressed than by the statements in the papers, which I profited from these meetings in which he joined hand in hand, with the open enemies and secret advisers of our characters and stations in the society of the world, by inferring that we were infected with every kind of contamination and odious from the presence of convicts —

Is not this another reason for not electing Mr. Horrocks, but a man who would endeavor to set us right with him, and if possible, to bring us into the level of good society.

The charge made against me by Mr. Downing, the accompanied by such abominable language, seems to be
that at the first good opinion regarding conciliatory measures - I did not speak of them in the appeal by Mr. Kemmert. I and others in 1809 - 
At that time we fully proposed that no war should be entered into or commenced, or by counsel, so that no mention of them was made, nor could be well procured, as I should think every one would feel - I did not as to writing a part of the resolution. Captain Carr proposed them, and they were considered by all as most necessary and well founded, and happy would it have been for the country of Boston if the colony had not offered a change of opinion.

My statements in favor of conciliatory measures were repeated in the chronicle as of the following nature:

"1809 - I feel that I am writing on a just cause and therefore, however weak my capacity may be, I will be never shrink from defending the character of the colonists and of the unfortunate and almost equally injured precursor - 

Great numbers of those sent here in punishment of faints have become good and valuable members of society; and by attention to the education of their children's conduct, have rendered very many of them worthy of ranking with the first and best of the colonists -

You Mr. Kemmert see fit or some favor with any statement of this nature - and has anyone reason to say I have not supported conciliatory in a proper manner. 

"Morrell